

Harold R. Boulware, Sr. Lila Mae Brock Edward Sawyer Cooper Herbert A. DeCosta, Jr. Janie Glymph Goree Lugenia Key Hammond Sara Dunlap Jackson Thomas Elliott Kerns Eartha Kitt Listervelt Middleton Art Shell Wilfred Junius Walker Harold R. Boulware, Sr. Lila Mae Brock Edward Sawyer Cooper Herbert A. DeCosta, Jr. Janie Glymph Goree Lugenia Key Hammond Sara Dunlap Jackson Thomas Elliott Kerns Eartha Kitt Listervelt Middleton Art Shell Wilfred Junius Walker

## South Carolina African-American History Calendar



*Dear Students and Friends:*

*Southern Bell is pleased to present this calendar saluting South Carolina African-Americans and their role in the history and development of the Palmetto State.*

*We began producing these special calendars three years ago to assist the South Carolina Department of Education in meeting the Educational Improvement Act mandate to include African-American history in the social studies curriculum. We have continued to provide them for the school children of our state because the response from students, educators and the general public has indicated that they help fill a gap in the history books, and that they are helping build better relations among all of the citizens of our state.*

*The 1993 honorees have excelled in their respective fields and are role models for all of our children. They have succeeded in the areas of education, law, community service, medicine, archival research, business, public service, acting, journalism and sports.*

*This year WIS Television has produced an exciting video which highlights the lives of the 12 people featured in the calendar. WIS is providing copies of the video to the South Carolina Department of Education for use in the classrooms.*

*WIS and Southern Bell welcome you in helping us as we commemorate the successes of African-Americans from our state. Your opinion about this education project is valuable to us. Please complete the form in the back of the calendar and return it to Southern Bell, Calendar, P.O. Box 752, Columbia, S.C. 29202.*

*The 1993 African-American History Calendar is a testimonial to the superb strength of character, undying will to succeed and dedication to community service of the people featured. We hope their stories will inspire all of our children.*

*Sincerely,*

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Joe M. Anderson, Jr.", with a stylized, flowing script.

Joe M. Anderson, Jr.  
President  
Southern Bell in South Carolina





**Edward Sawyer Cooper, M.D.**  
**Cardiologist & Professor**

Heart disease and stroke are primary killers in the United States. Leading the effort to eradicate their deadly toll is Dr. Edward S. Cooper, a native of Columbia. He has been an active participant in the American Heart Association for three decades and in 1992 he became the first African-American elected president of the national organization.

Dr. Cooper is a nationally recognized specialist in the campaign against strokes and heart disease. Having acquired his education through traditionally African-American schools, his career is ample proof that these outstanding institutions produce quality students and professionals.

Son of the late Dr. and Mrs. Henry Howard Cooper, Edward S. Cooper was born in 1926. He attended Columbia's Booker T. Washington High School, where excellence and achievement were stressed. From there he traveled to Lincoln University in Pennsylvania, where he earned his BA in 1946. Meharry Medical College in Nashville awarded Cooper his MD with highest honors in 1949, and he received an honorary MA from the University of Pennsylvania in 1973.

Dr. Cooper served his internship and residency at the former Philadelphia General Hospital, and later went on to fill the posts of Fellow in Cardiology, President of the Medical Staff, and Chief of Medical Services. He also cofounded and codirected the Stroke Research Center of Philadelphia General Hospital. As a Captain in the Air Force from 1954 to 1956, Dr. Cooper was Chief of Medical Services for the United States Air Force Hospital in the Philippines. Since 1958 he has been on the faculty of the University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine, serving as Professor of Medicine since 1973. He has published and edited numerous articles, reports, and reviews for professional journals and committees.

Dr. Cooper has been an active member in many organizations, including Diplomat and Examiner of the American Board of Internal Medicine, Stroke Council of the American Heart Association, National Medical Association, Blue Cross of Greater Philadelphia, and the Association of Black Cardiologists. He was a founding member and chaired the executive committee of the American Health Education for African Development and the American Foundation of Negro Affairs. Among his many honors are the American Heart Association Award of Merit, the Heart of Philadelphia Award, Distinguished Alumnus Awards from Lincoln and Meharry, and the Charles Drew Award for Distinguished Contributions to Medical Education.

Following in the footsteps of medical pathbreakers Dr. Martin R. Delany, Dr. James McCune Smith and Dr. Daniel Hale Williams, Dr. Cooper has dedicated his life to improving the lives of all Americans by protecting them from the ravages of heart disease.

Dr. Cooper's prescription: "Stay in school, study hard, and strive for excellence."



# January 1993



**Southern Bell**  
A BELL SOUTH Company

**SUNDAY**

**MONDAY**

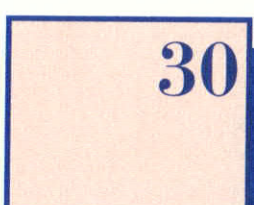
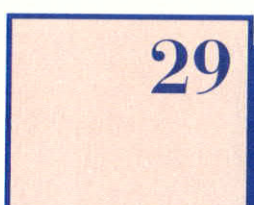
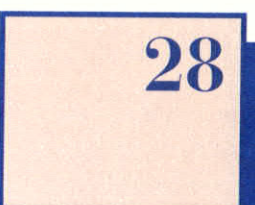
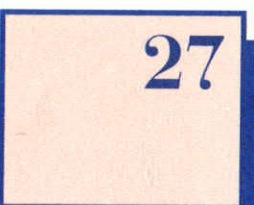
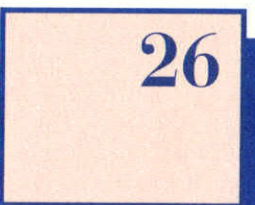
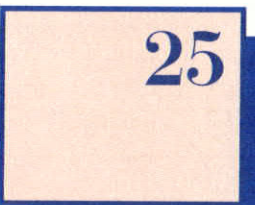
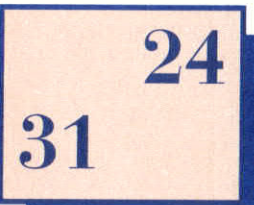
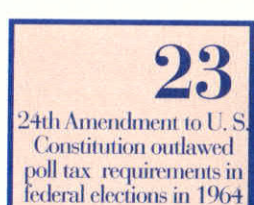
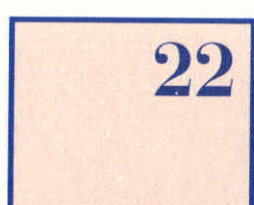
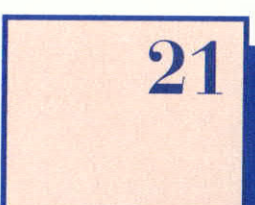
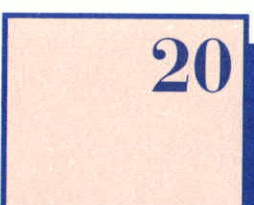
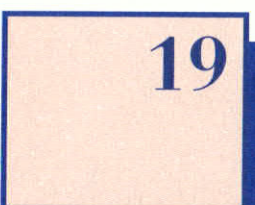
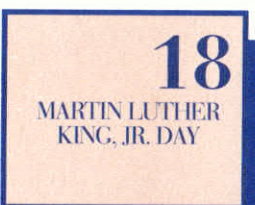
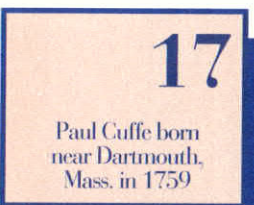
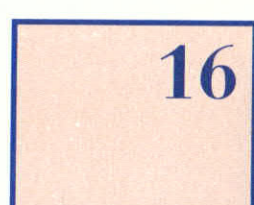
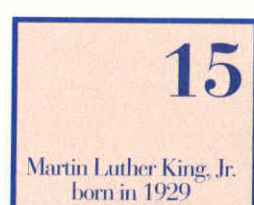
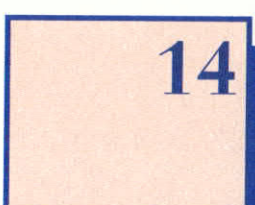
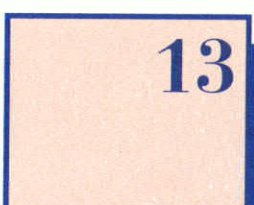
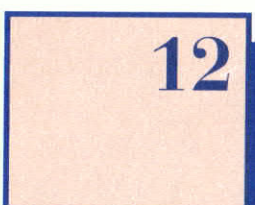
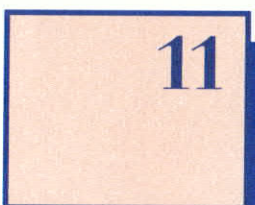
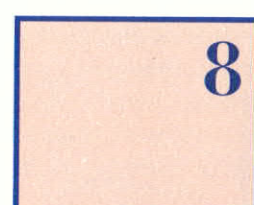
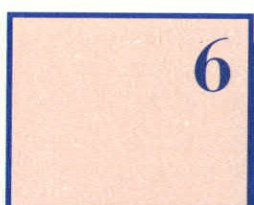
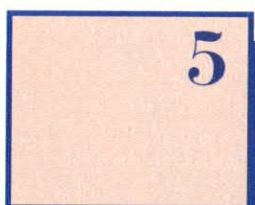
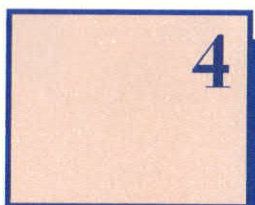
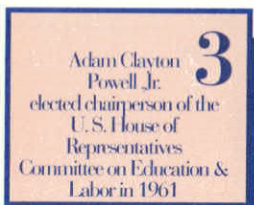
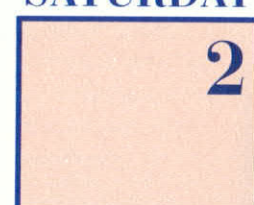
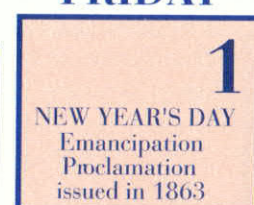
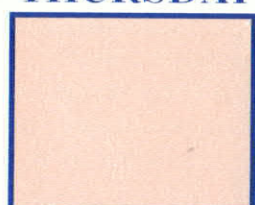
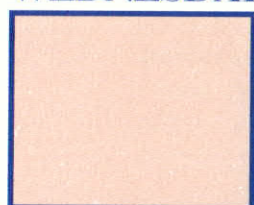
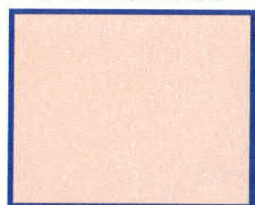
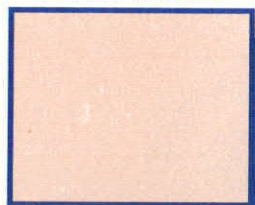
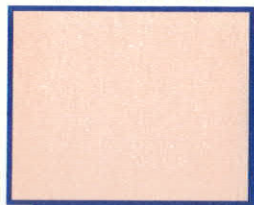
**TUESDAY**

**WEDNESDAY**

**THURSDAY**

**FRIDAY**

**SATURDAY**







**Herbert A. DeCosta, Jr.**  
**Restoration Consultant and General Contractor**

Restoring historic homes and buildings is a major concern of communities attempting to preserve a portion of their architectural heritage. Herbert A. DeCosta, Jr., former president of one of South Carolina's most eminent African-American-owned contracting firms, has been in the forefront of this movement. Successful businessman, general contractor, and preservation consultant, DeCosta also has supported education, service organizations, and the arts.

Born in Charleston in 1923, DeCosta is the great-grandson of William and Ellen Craft, renowned for their heroic escape from slavery in 1848. As a teenager DeCosta earned only \$1.75 a week working in his father's business as a carpenter's helper. He graduated from Charleston's Avery Institute in 1940 and later earned his bachelor's degree in architectural engineering from Iowa State University. He was immediately employed by the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics (later renamed NASA) as an architectural engineer until 1947, when he decided to work for his family's company. Their general contracting firm traces its history to the 1890s, and has been owned and operated by three generations of DeCostas.

Under DeCosta's guidance the H. A. DeCosta Company earned a spot on *Black Enterprise* magazine's 1979 list of the "Top 100 Black Businesses in the Nation." In addition to constructing custom homes, churches, apartments, and schools, DeCosta established a sterling reputation as a restoration specialist. A restoration specialist renovates buildings to comply with their initial construction.

He has served as consultant to many notable renovation projects, including St. Stephen's and St. Mark's Episcopal Churches in Charleston; Tingley Hall at Claflin College in Orangeburg; New Tabernacle 4th Baptist Church in Charleston; and Morgan Hall roof restoration at Benedict College in Columbia.

DeCosta managed the restoration of Herndon Mansion in Atlanta, once described by Dr. W. E. B. DuBois as "the finest Negro residence in the South." His expertise earned him the National Association of Minority Contractors' Special Award for Historic Preservation and a citation from the city of Charleston for his role in helping the city obtain the prestigious American Institute of Architects' Award for Excellence in Community Architecture.

"The fun of restoration is to see the before-and-after pictures," Mr. DeCosta says.

DeCosta has been an active participant in dozens of civic and professional organizations. He was the first African-American board member on Charleston's Trident Chamber of Commerce, the State Board for Technical and Comprehensive Education, and Charleston's Board of Architectural Review. He received a special honor for voluntary service, the Silver Beaver Award in 1972, from the Coastal Carolina Council of the Boy Scouts of America. Recently, his attention has been focused on the Spoleto Festival, Penn Community Services, Inc., Benedict College Board of Trustees, Kiwanis International, the South Carolina Historic Preservation Review Board, the Historic Charleston Foundation, and the Palmetto Trust for Historic Preservation.



# February 1993



**Southern Bell**  
A BELL SOUTH Company

SUNDAY

MONDAY

TUESDAY

WEDNESDAY

THURSDAY

FRIDAY

SATURDAY

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6

Jonathan Jasper Wright  
elected to South Carolina  
Supreme Court in 1870

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11

Abraham Lincoln  
born in 1809  
Congress enacted first  
fugitive slave law in 1793  
NAACP founded  
in 1909

12

13

VALENTINE'S  
DAY

14

Henry Lewis  
named director of the  
New Jersey Symphony  
in 1968  
Nat King Cole  
died in 1965

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16

Joe Frazier became  
World Heavyweight  
Boxing Champion by  
a knockout in 1970

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Frederick Douglass  
died in 1895

21

22

George Washington  
born in 1732

23

W.E.B. DuBois  
born in 1868

24

25

General Daniel  
"Chappie"  
James, Jr. died  
in 1978

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28





**Lugenia Key Hammond**  
**Community Leader**

Lugenia Key, the oldest of 13 children of Ella and Ed Key, was born in 1897 on the Henry McKie plantation in Edgefield. At the age of seven, she was "hired out" for \$1 a month to work as a maid to the wife of the plantation owner. She later stated, "I did some of everything to be done in the house: toting stove wood, drawing water, cleaning up the house, tending to the babies, waiting on her and helping the cook."

She, her parents and her brothers and sisters, worked as sharecroppers on the plantation. Whatever one had was shared with others. "I remembered once when we got a pea pod and roasted it and divided the peas between us. We were close-knit." At a young age, Lugenia helped her parents with her siblings. She soon learned leadership, responsibility, hard work, high morals and strong family values.

In 1914, Lugenia Key married Sam Hammond. They worked in Congaree, Trenton and Edgefield before purchasing a home in the Camp Fornance section of Columbia. The year was 1953.

Camp Fornance, known as "Black Bottom" to some, was one of the most dismal residential areas in Richland County. Poverty, despair, unemployment, dilapidated buildings, inadequate health and recreational facilities blighted the area. Lugenia Key Hammond soon put her leadership skills to work. Her mission was to revitalize the community and make it a wholesome place in which to live.

After understanding the needs of the people, she opened a nursery so that children could learn while their mothers worked. She taught Sunday School and instilled not only spiritual values, but also financial planning, self-respect and family cohesiveness. The community responded and Mrs. Hammond, known as "Big Mama" because of her diminutive stature and soft but stern voice, directed the efforts of a revitalized community. Clean streets, recreational facilities, meal planning, nurseries, health and dental clinics were the results of her efforts.

Mrs. Hammond admonished her community that if they helped themselves and had a good track record, assistance would come. She was right! She informed political leaders such as senators Ernest Hollings and Strom Thurmond of the housing needs of Camp Fornance. Funds were then found to demolish the slum housing and build new public housing.

By 1974, Camp Fornance was no longer "Black Bottom" but instead an oasis of hope with affordable public housing, a community center, spacious yards and health and dental facilities. In 1978 the Columbia Housing Authority dedicated the area of urban renewal as the Lugenia Key Hammond Village. Through her leadership and tenacity an area that was once viewed as a national slum became a residential area to which all could look with pride.

Lugenia Key Hammond, servant of the people, died on March 20, 1991 in Columbia.



# March 1993



SUNDAY

MONDAY

TUESDAY

WEDNESDAY

THURSDAY

FRIDAY

SATURDAY

1

ORTHODOX LENT  
BEGINS

2

Dr. Jerome H.  
Holland elected to  
Board of Directors  
of New York Stock  
Exchange in 1972

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Blanche Kelso Bruce  
of Mississippi elected  
to full term in U.S.  
Senate in 1875

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Harriet Tubman  
died in 1913

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Lorraine Hansberry  
play *Raisin in the Sun*  
opened on Broadway  
in 1959

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ST. PATRICK'S  
DAY

18

Frederick Douglass  
named U. S. Marshal  
of the District of  
Columbia in 1877

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Poll Tax ruled  
unconstitutional  
in 1966

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William H. Hastie  
confirmed as Federal  
District Judge of the  
Virgin Islands in 1937

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31





**Wilfred Junius Walker**  
**Educator and Radio Personality**

Wilfred Walker encouraged his students to "seize every opportunity to develop one's talents and interests in a wide variety of areas." But Walker also led by example, excelling as a teacher, broadcaster, and choral director.

Walker was born in Manning in 1912. He graduated as valedictorian from high school in 1930 and earned his Bachelor of Sciences in Trade Teaching Science at Hampton Institute five years later. While studying at the college, Walker served as president of the Hampton Trade School Singers, who performed in Washington for President Franklin D. Roosevelt and his wife, Eleanor, in 1935.

For 40 years Walker taught masonry, plastering, English, mathematics, and drafting in the Greenville County School District, and he was instrumental in improving industrial trades standards in South Carolina's schools. His students consistently won recognition for their high quality work, and many of his pupils contributed in the construction of handsome structures, like the Peace Center for Performing Arts.

Walker also directed Sterling High Schools' Male Glee Club for 22 years. For two terms, Walker served as president of the Palmetto State Trade and Industrial Education Association. In 1973, Greenville County Career Center honored him with the Outstanding Teacher of the Year Award, and he has received numerous distinguished teaching certificates and civic plaques.

Walker gained fame and became known as the "Ole Sports caster" when he became the radio commentator for the football games of Sterling High School's Tigers. He became a local celebrity in Greenville with his music show, "Wilfred Walker's Variety Time." In addition to hosting his own show, Walker was a popular announcer for WFBC. His on-air publicity stunts, unusual advertising gimmicks and humor attracted both black and white listeners. As a radio personality, he met famous celebrities like Marian Anderson and Louis Armstrong. When station WESC started broadcasting football games from the Sirmine Stadium in the fall of 1948, Walker became the first African-American radio sportscaster in South Carolina. In 1990, the University of South Carolina's McKissick Museum Broadcasting Archives recognized Walker as a pioneer in African-American broadcasting.

Throughout his lifetime, Walker has used his stature to support charitable organizations, like the Red Cross, Community Chest, and March of Dimes. He was the first African-American to serve on the Budget Committee of the Community Chest. In addition, he participated in numerous social, civic, and church activities and he served on the Greenville Planning and Zoning Commission. The Greenville County Council gave him the Greenville County Citizenship Award.

As an outstanding teacher, community leader and broadcaster, hundreds of students, citizens and fans have benefited from his personal belief that "it is imperative that basic skills should be developed to support your chosen career. But, it is also important to seize every opportunity to develop your talents and interests in a wide



# April 1993



**Southern Bell**  
A BELL SOUTH Company

**SUNDAY**

**MONDAY**

**TUESDAY**

**WEDNESDAY**

**THURSDAY**

**FRIDAY**

**SATURDAY**

**1**

Hampton Institute  
opened in 1868

**2**

**3**

PALM  
SUNDAY

**4**

**5**

PASSOVER  
BEGINS

**6**

Robert E. Perry and  
Matthew Henson reach  
the North Pole in 1909

**7**

**8**

Hank Aaron hit  
his 715th home run  
in 1974

GOOD  
FRIDAY

**9**

Civil Rights bill  
granting citizenship  
passed in 1866

**10**

Richard Allen  
made Bishop of  
the AME Church  
in 1816

EASTER  
SUNDAY

**11**

**12**

Free African Society  
organized in 1787

**13**

**14**

**15**

**16**

**17**

ORTHODOX  
EASTER

**18**

**19**

**20**

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**22**

**23**

**24**

National Urban League  
founded in 1913

**25**

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**Janie Glymph Goree**  
**Educator and Mayor**

Carlisle's town hall, the Janie Glymph Goree Building, bears the name of South Carolina's first African-American female mayor. Dedicated in 1982, this structure honors Goree's many contributions as a teacher and public servant for over 40 years. It is a fitting tribute to what a person can accomplish with faith, persistence, and hard work—no matter what obstacles have to be overcome.

Mayor Goree was born in Maybinton Township, Newberry County, in 1921, into a sharecropping family that struggled to support nine children. Although her parents, Orlander and Chaney Glymph, valued education it was not easy for them to ensure that their children were educated because African-American schools received less financial support, employed fewer teachers, and had shorter terms under South Carolina's segregated social system. In addition to her parent's influence, Janie spent many formative years with her father's sister whose spiritual life influenced her.

One of Goree's teachers recognized her talents and provided her with opportunities. However, financial problems forced her to attend several different high schools and kept her from entering South Carolina State College, even though she had won a scholarship. Only temporarily delayed, Goree worked as a domestic to earn enough money to attend Benedict College in Columbia. Her perseverance paid off when she graduated Magna Cum Laude as Valedictorian of her class in 1948.

From 1948 to 1981, Goree taught mathematics at Sims and Union High Schools in Union. In addition to teaching she sponsored extracurricular activities, chaired academic committees, tutored illiterate people, and instructed Post Office workers. Always seeking to improve herself as well, Goree attended workshops and schools to enhance her teaching skills, and earned her Masters Degree in Basic Sciences and Mathematics at the University of Colorado in 1959. She participated in church activities sponsored by Seekwell Baptist Church, serving as a volunteer, committee person, and Sunday school teacher. Mrs Goree also took a vigorous role in local politics and civic projects.

Her political activities were rewarded in 1978 with her election as Mayor of Carlisle, where she also served as a municipal judge. She has been particularly successful in winning major grants to improve the city's water system, sewers, administration buildings, recreation areas, and fire department. As mayor, she has been invited several times to the White House, and has become a world traveler, visiting countries in Europe, Africa, Asia, and the Caribbean on official fact-finding trips.

"You get to meet people of all different cultures and pick up a lot of information from each other," Mrs. Goree says. "As I travel I see the needs of people are similar everywhere. I feel we have the potential to give all people the quality of life they want."

Mayor Goree has been an active participant in state and national organizations, including leadership positions in the South Carolina Conference of Black Mayors, the Municipal Association, the National Conference of Black Mayors, the Union County Chamber of Commerce and the World Conference of Mayors. She has received numerous awards and citations for her civic work.

"Being black and being a woman doesn't bother me," she says. "If you are capable and willing it makes no difference if you are black, white, yellow, red, or purple. With God's help, you can do anything you want to do. Whatever you do, do the very best you can. Even if it is digging a ditch, dig it well and dig it deep."



# May 1993



**Southern Bell**  
A BELL SOUTH Company

SUNDAY

MONDAY

TUESDAY

WEDNESDAY

THURSDAY

FRIDAY

SATURDAY

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4  
Freedom Rides  
began in 1961  
*Plessy vs Ferguson*  
upheld "Separate but  
Equal" doctrine in  
1896

5

6

Civil Rights Act  
signed by President  
Eisenhower in 1960

7

8

Rev. Henry  
McNeal Turner  
died in 1915

MOTHER'S  
DAY

9

10

11

12

13

Robert Smalls seized  
Confederate warship  
in 1862

14

15

ARMED FORCES  
DAY

16

17

*Brown vs Board of  
Education* "Separate  
but Equal" in public  
schools made uncon-  
stitutional in 1954

18

19

Malcom X  
born in 1925

20

Robert N. C. Nix  
elected to U. S.  
Congress in 1958

21

22

Claude McCay  
died in 1948

23

30  
Musical  
*"Shuffle Along"*  
opened in New  
York in 1921

VICTORIA  
DAY  
(Canada)

24

31  
MEMORIAL  
DAY  
OBSERVED

25

Madame C. J. Walker  
died in 1919

26

27

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29





**Art Shell**  
**NFL Head Coach**

After several seasons of mediocre results, the Los Angeles Raiders football team, formerly the Oakland Raiders, appeared to have lost its legendary mystique. In an effort to restore its lost pride and regain a winning attitude, Managing General Partner Al Davis reached back to Raider tradition and selected North Charleston native Art Shell to direct the team. Few individuals so thoroughly understood and exemplified the unique perspectives embodied by athletes who had played for the Silver and Black.

"Art Shell represents pride and poise," said Davis. "He's always had quality, self-esteem and dignity." Thus Shell, a Hall of Fame offensive tackle for the Raiders, became the first African-American head coach in the National Football League's history.

Son of a paper mill worker, Art Shell was born in 1946. When he was 15 his mother died, and he assumed many of the responsibilities of raising four younger siblings. His football talents helped get him into Maryland State, now the University of Maryland-Eastern Shore, where he earned his bachelor's degree in Industrial Arts Education in 1968, as well as a chance to play in the professional ranks. Drafted in the third round, Art Shell punished defensive linemen for 15 years while playing on the Oakland Raiders offensive line. As his playing days drew to a close, Shell volunteered his time and talent to the University of California in order to learn how to coach. When he retired as a player in 1982, he quickly signed as an assistant line coach for his old team.

Shell's intimidating size, athletic skill, and intensity helped earn him the respect of his peers and opponents. Only two players in Raider history suited up for more games. He was selected as a representative to eight Pro Bowls, seven in a row between 1972 and 1978. Shell also played on two Super Bowl championship squads. In 1989, along with being named head coach of the Raiders, Shell was inducted into the Professional Football Hall of Fame in Canton, Ohio.

Three decades of service in the Raider organization are ample testimony to Coach Shell's work ethic, high standards, and communication skills. In his first two full seasons as head coach, Shell led the Raiders to the playoffs, winning the American Football Conference Western Division Championship in 1990.

"Winning is all about attitude," Coach Shell has said. On his desk he has a plaque that reads, "To achieve all that is possible, we must attempt the impossible. To be as much as we can be, we must dream of being more."



# June 1993



**Southern Bell**  
A **BELLSOUTH** Company

**SUNDAY**

**MONDAY**

**TUESDAY**

**WEDNESDAY**

**THURSDAY**

**FRIDAY**

**SATURDAY**

**1**

Sojourner Truth began  
anti-slavery activist  
career in 1843

**2**

**3**

**4**

**5**

**6**

Congress of Racial  
Equality founded  
in 1942

**7**

**8**

Supreme Court banned  
segregation in  
Washington, D. C.  
restaurants in 1953

**9**

**10**

**11**

**12**

**13**

Thurgood Marshall  
appointed to U. S.  
Supreme Court  
in 1967

FLAG  
DAY

**14**

**15**

**16**

**17**

Black soldiers fought  
at the Battle of  
Bunker Hill in 1775

**18**

**19**

FATHER'S  
DAY **20**

**21**

**22**

**23**

**24**

**25**

**26**

**27**

**28**

Organization for  
Afro-American Unity  
founded in 1964

**29**

**30**





**Eartha Kitt**  
**Actress and Singer**

Eartha Mae Kitt, a native of North, overcame tremendous odds during her childhood to become a renowned entertainer on stage and screen. With perseverance, hard work, talent, and a bit of luck, she hurdled life's challenges to earn the right to perform before millions of fans. Her work earned the acclaim of both her critics and peers. The career of this multi-talented actress, singer, dancer, and author is proof that impoverishment and despair can be conquered by desire and enthusiasm.

Born in 1928 into the harsh world of southern sharecropping, she grew up during the era of the Great Depression and World War II. Sharecropping, a form of tenant farming, often left farmers in serious debt every year. Deserted, and later orphaned, Miss Kitt was left to take care of a younger sister, and was forced to pick cotton to earn their keep. When she was eight, her aunt took Eartha to New York City. There she excelled in school, both academically and athletically. She later won recognition while studying at the New York School of the Performing Arts. Despite these achievements, she had to work as a seamstress when she was 14, but she continued to study the piano.

Her big break came when she was discovered by Katherine Dunham, the celebrated African-American dancer, and she joined Dunham's troupe on its tour of the United States and Latin America. After the group visited Europe, Miss Kitt decided to stay in Paris, performing in the cabarets and on stage. Her appearances were well received throughout Europe. In 1951 Orson Welles asked her to play Helen of Troy in his version of *Faust*, which led to roles in *New Faces*, *Mrs. Patterson* and several Broadway shows. She also made numerous guest appearances on television shows, including a stint as "Catwoman" on *Batman*.

Kitt has received both Grammy and Tony Award nominations. She still holds the record for the longest run at London's Talk of the Town and has a star on Hollywood Boulevard's Walk of Fame. RCA Victor recognized her singing talent and produced several albums which sold over 600,000 copies each. Throughout her career she continued to sing in upscale nightclubs. She chronicled her exciting and challenging life in three autobiographies, *Thursday's Child* (1956), *Alone With Me* (1976), and *I'm Still Here* (1989).

This outstanding performer's impoverished childhood is reflected in her philanthropic support for orphaned children, in criticism of government inaction in helping poor youngsters and in combating juvenile delinquency. Her outspokenness against the Vietnam War during a White House luncheon hurt her career in the 1960s and resulted in surveillance by the CIA and other organizations. Despite this intrusion, she continued her career and remains today an inspiration for all who come from humble beginnings.

"To be successful," Eartha Kitt says, "You have to be true to yourself. If you are a good person, goodness will come back to you. And, the key to success is hard work!"



# July 1993



**Southern Bell**  
A BELL SOUTH Company

**SUNDAY**

**MONDAY**

**TUESDAY**

**WEDNESDAY**

**THURSDAY**

**FRIDAY**

**SATURDAY**

CANADA  
DAY  
(Canada)

**1**

**2**

Civil Rights Act  
of 1964 signed  
Thurgood Marshall  
born in 1908

**3**

INDEPENDENCE  
DAY

**4**

Tuskegee Institute  
established in 1881  
Slavery abolished in  
New York in 1827

**5**

**6**

Althea Gibson won  
Wimbledon in 1957

**7**

**8**

**9**

Francis L. Cardozo  
installed as South  
Carolina's Secretary  
of State in 1868

**10**

**11**

**12**

**13**

**14**

**15**

**16**

**17**

Billie Holiday  
died in 1959

**18**

**19**

**20**

**21**

14th Admendment  
ratified in 1868  
National Association for  
Colored Women founded  
in 1896

**22**

**23**

**24**

Lemuel Haynes  
born in 1753

Mary Church Terrell  
died in 1954

**25**

Patrick Francis  
Healy first  
African-American  
awarded a Ph.D. in 1865  
President Truman  
banned discrimination  
in armed services in 1948

**26**

**27**

**28**

**29**

**30**

**31**





**Listervelt Middleton**  
Journalist

Born in 1952 in Pineville, South Carolina, Listervelt Middleton was inspired by his parents, Seamon and Matilda Middleton, to excel in his studies and life. He graduated from the Berkeley County public school system and he earned an undergraduate degree in Political Science from Benedict College in 1972. Soon after, he embarked on a career in political journalism.

Middleton's first broadcasting work was as news director at WOIC in Columbia. He began working with the South Carolina Educational Television Network in October 1977, and he has been at the forefront of the quest to clarify myths and distortions in the history of African people.

Today, Mr. Middleton is the producer and host of ETV's award winning program "For the People," which has provided an intellectual forum for the understanding of African history. The program's mission is "to properly place African people in Human History. African people have been viewed as being on the periphery. African people have provided intellectual leadership for the world in crucial periods of World History."

The eminent scholar and historian, Dr. John Henrik Clarke, refers to Listervelt Middleton as the "Record Keeper." Mr. Middleton leaves no stone unturned. His inquiries have addressed subjects such as "The African Origin of Humanity" and "The African Origin of Civilization."

Listervelt Middleton has interviewed leading scholars from Africa and North and South America who have researched and published works on African history and culture. Among them are James Baldwin, prolific writer and author; Dr. Charles Finch, professor and chair of the Department of International Medicine at Morehouse College; Dr. Asa Hilliard, the Fuller E. Callaway Professor of Urban Education at Georgia State University; Dr. Sterling Stuckey, professor of Political Science at the University of California-Riverside; and Dr. Frances Welsing, psychiatrist of Washington, D.C. Mr. Middleton's important interview with the Senegalese historian and nuclear physicist, Dr. Cheikh Anta Diop, was featured in the June 1986 issue of the *Journal of African Civilizations*.

Middleton's interviews and works have reached people of all cultures and races throughout the United States, Barbados, and Africa. His writing and journalism is directly associated with his father's strong example of positive manhood.

A prolific writer and highly respected poet, Middleton is the author of three volumes of poetry: "*Fatback and Caviar*," "*We Be Creosote People*" and "*Southern Winds, African Breezes*." Several of his poems have appeared in *Essence* magazine. He has given readings of his poetry at the First World African Alliance in New York, the National Black Child Development Institute in Los Angeles, and the Moja Festival in Charleston, South Carolina.

Listervelt Middleton's poetry reflects his rural southern background mingled with his strong African heritage as shown through the following excerpt from his poem "*Old Dark Faces in America*":

"down in Charleston, South Carolina  
old Black women  
with unspoiled  
charcoal faces  
sit under neon lights  
weaving sweet grass baskets  
from ancient memories  
handed them in their youth"





**Dr. Sara Dunlap Jackson**  
**Federal Archivist**

Few historical researchers could hope to achieve much without the guidance of archivists, and Sara Dunlap Jackson was especially helpful and caring. One of the first African-American professionals hired by the National Archives in Washington, D.C., she specialized in western, military, social, and African-American topics. During her 46-year career, she came to be called "Archivist Extraordinaire" by her peers, authors and those she mentored. Hundreds of historians were taken under her wing and she is fondly remembered through the acknowledgments of many publications and in the hearts of many scholars.

Dr. Jackson was born in 1919 in Columbia. Orphaned when she was an infant, Sara Dunlap Jackson was adopted and raised by Reverend C. W. Dunlap and his wife, Ella Fair Dunlap. She graduated from Columbia's Booker T. Washington High School in 1939, attended Allen University, and then earned her Bachelors Degree in Sociology from Johnson C. Smith University in 1943. She later did graduate work at The American University and The Catholic University of America. A lifetime of research assistance and scholarly pursuit was acknowledged in 1976 when the University of Toledo, Ohio, awarded her an Honorary Doctorate of Humane Letters.

Initially, Dr. Jackson started out as a teacher at Robert Smalls High School in Beaufort, but the meager rewards for African-American teachers in South Carolina at the time compelled her to look for work in Washington, then a mecca for African-Americans seeking employment during World War II. She obtained a clerical position in the War Department in 1943, and joined the National Archives in 1944.

In 1968, she transferred to the National Historical Publications and Records Commission, which oversees publications of papers of prominent Americans, like Andrew Jackson, Frederick Douglass, Emma Goldman, and Thomas Jefferson. Her efforts contributed greatly to many dissertations and historical volumes. In 1990 the Houston Civil War Round Table awarded her the Frank E. Vandiver Award of Merit for outstanding contributions to Civil War scholarship.

A well-known archivist who she trained said that "her special kindness bridged what might have been barriers of race, sex, and experience. She was simply eager to welcome another recruit. To her more than to any other individual I owe the discovery of the pleasures of an archival career."

In addition to her duties as an archivist, Dr. Jackson wrote reviews, inventories, and introductions to scholarly works, and presented numerous papers and lectures. Her particular area of interest was the life of Henry O. Flipper, the first African-American graduate of the United States Military Academy at West Point. She served on the executive council of the Southern Historical Association, and was a member of many historical and archival organizations. She also offered her assistance to religious missions and tutorial programs.

Thomas L. Connelly, a famous Southern historian, once said, "To myself and a lot of slightly older researchers, she became a mother and symbol at the National Archives. Sara trained a lot of researchers, taking them when raw graduate students (such as myself) and watching them with pride through the years as they accomplished something. Always she was what she has been to many other researchers—confidante, guide, friend, mother." Sara Dunlap Jackson retired from the National Archives in



# September 1993



**Southern Bell**  
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SUNDAY

MONDAY

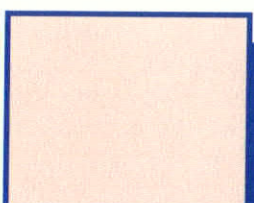
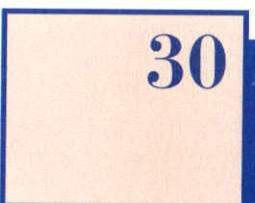
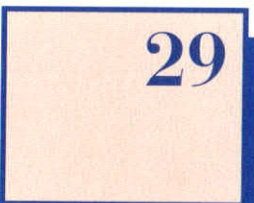
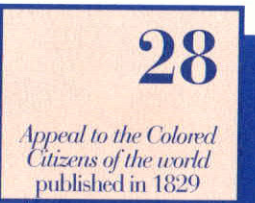
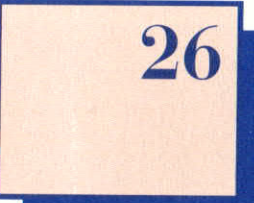
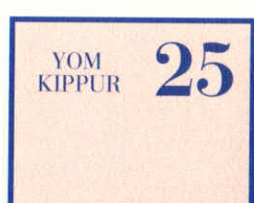
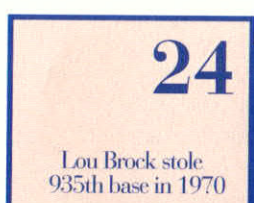
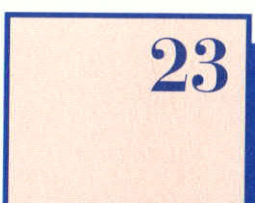
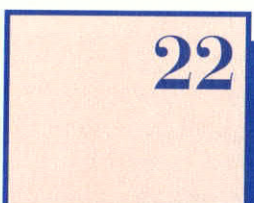
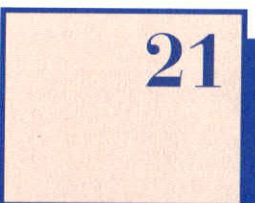
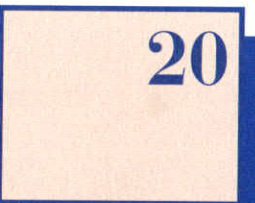
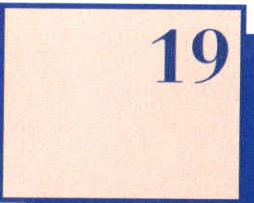
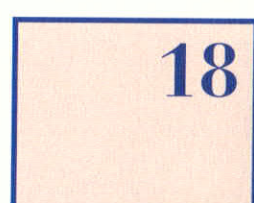
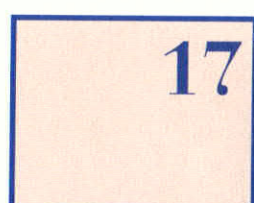
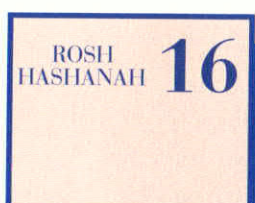
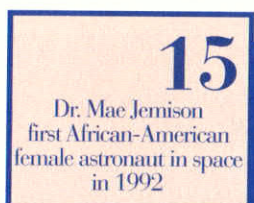
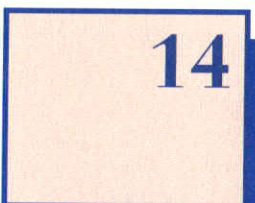
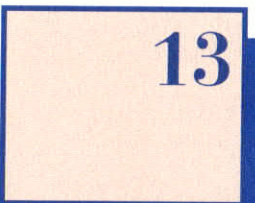
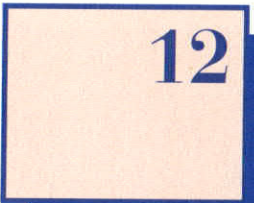
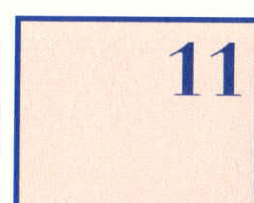
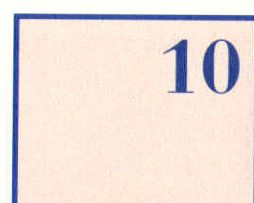
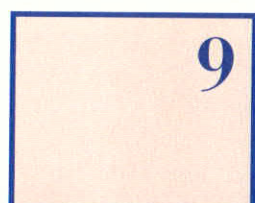
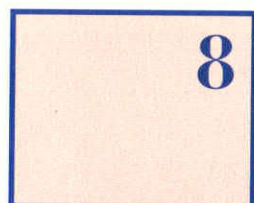
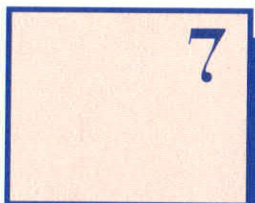
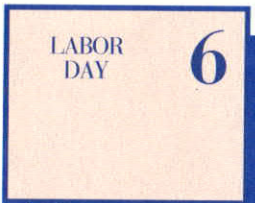
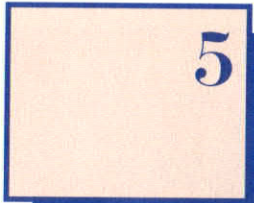
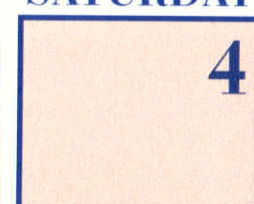
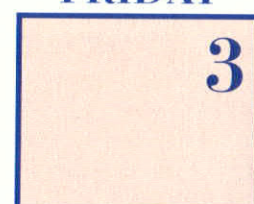
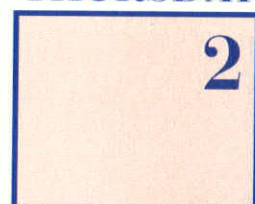
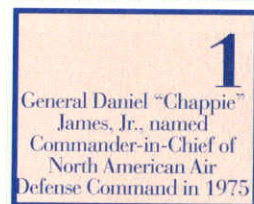
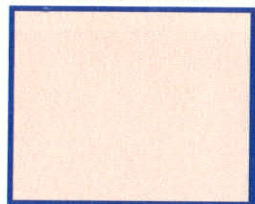
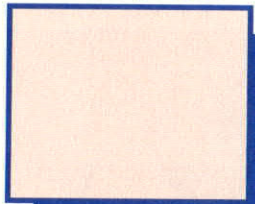
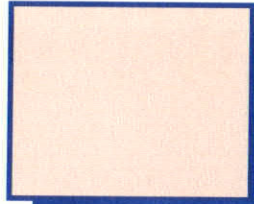
TUESDAY

WEDNESDAY

THURSDAY

FRIDAY

SATURDAY







**Dr. Thomas Elliott Kerns**  
**Superintendent of Greenville County Schools**

Born in 1931, Dr. Thomas E. Kerns is the first African-American Superintendent of Education of the School District of Greenville County, the largest school district in the state and the 64th largest public school system in the nation.

Kerns managed to "bootstrap" his way from student to superintendent in less than 40 years. His greatest source of motivation and inspiration was his mother. Her determination to raise a family, work and continue her nursing training instilled in Kerns a love of learning. "As far back as I can remember, my mother made me believe in myself. It never once occurred to me that I wouldn't do something with my life."

Complementing this quest for knowledge, Kerns sang with the Male Glee Club and played saxophone in the marching band at Sterling High School. He graduated in 1949, and by 1953 had earned a degree in French from Johnson C. Smith University. He later earned his Masters degree at Columbia University in New York, and his Doctor of Education degree at the University of South Carolina.

After two years in the Army, Thomas E. Kerns returned to his high school alma mater to teach social studies and French. He advanced steadily through teaching and administrative ranks, combining innovation with compassionate concern for his students. As superintendent, Dr. Kerns established resourceful programs that offered pupils greater opportunities and incentives to stay in school. He worked to bring the whole community and local businesses into a partnership for improving education in the district.

Under Kerns' leadership, the School District of Greenville County boasts a 1,000 industry strong Business-Education Partnership program. "Education is the shared responsibility of home, school, and community," says Dr. Kerns. "I want people to buy into the District to claim ownership of our schools because everything Greenville County is and hopes to be depends on our young people."

Dr. Kerns knows it takes vision, courage, progressive thinking and preparation to make a positive impact. Dr. Kerns has donated his time and talents to the United Way, Greenville Chamber of Commerce, Urban League, and the Greenville Symphony.

His leadership and vision have been acknowledged with dozens of local and national commendations. In 1991, he was one of eight superintendents nationwide presented with the Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts School Administrator Award for his support of the arts in education. In the same year he was named Outstanding South Carolina Superintendent. Dr. Kerns has also been awarded an Honorary Doctor of Letters from Furman University and named to Phi Beta Kappa.

Dr. Kerns refuses to make decisions in terms of black or white, rich or poor. "I've never seen myself as a black superintendent. I'm a superintendent who happens to be black. Everything I do must be for the good of all children."



# October 1993



**Southern Bell**  
A **BELL**SOUTH Company

**SUNDAY**

**MONDAY**

**TUESDAY**

**WEDNESDAY**

**THURSDAY**

**FRIDAY**

**SATURDAY**

1

2

3

4

5

6

Fisk Jubilee Singers  
began national tour  
in 1871

7

8

9

10

COLUMBUS  
DAY

11

12

13

14

Martin Luther King, Jr.  
awarded Nobel Peace  
Prize in 1964

15

Clarence Thomas  
confirmed to the  
U.S. Supreme Court  
in 1992

16

John Brown led  
attack on Harper's  
Ferry in 1859

17

Capital Savings Bank  
opened in Washington,  
D. C. in 1888

18

19

20

21

22

23

Brooklyn Dodgers  
signed Jackie Robinson  
in 1945

UNITED  
NATIONS  
DAY

24

25

26

27

B.O. Davis, Jr. became  
first African-American  
General in the Air  
Force in 1954

28

29

30

Jack Roosevelt  
"Jackie" Robinson  
died in 1972  
HALLOWEEN





**Harold R. Boulware, Sr.**  
**Judge**

Harold R. Boulware's pioneer work in civil rights litigation helped set the stage for the desegregation of public facilities and the movement toward equality for African-Americans.

Born in Irmo in 1913, he was the son of Robert Walter and Mabel Hughes Boulware. His father was Dean of Harbison Agricultural Institute in Irmo where his mother taught music. Harold Boulware finished Harbison and graduated from Johnson C. Smith University in Charlotte.

Recognizing African-Americans' need for legal representation in South Carolina, Boulware chose a legal career. He attended Howard University Law School in Washington, D.C. by working as a waiter to help pay his way through school. After graduating, he returned to Irmo where he passed the South Carolina Bar in 1940. In 1941 he became the chief counsel for the South Carolina NAACP and led the effort to gain equal pay for equal work for African-American teachers.

He gained fame as the chief attorney in the Clarendon County Schools desegregation case of Briggs vs. Elliott. This class action suit was consolidated with similar ones from five other states. It became widely known as Brown vs. the Board of Education, the 1954 opinion of the United States Supreme Court that desegregated public schools in South Carolina and the nation.

In August 1969 he was the first African-American appointed as an Associate Judge for the Columbia Municipal Court, serving until 1974 when he became a judge in the Richland County Judicial System. His court later became the Family Court of the Fifth Judicial Circuit within the statewide Judicial System. In each of these positions, the Honorable Harold R. Boulware served with distinction.

"There is a Latin saying, 'Sui Generis,' meaning 'the only one of its kind', that could have been designed just for him, for truly there has never been anyone else quite like Harold Boulware," said the Honorable J. McNary Spigner, a judge who served with Boulware. He continued, "I was by myself in that court and completely overwhelmed with work until the legislature selected Harold to help. He was a man of great spiritual and physical strength, determined to give his level best in every case. Never complaining, he was tireless in his work, listened carefully to the people before him, and was absolutely fair. He was sensitive to the needs of children and when appropriate could be as gentle as he was tough. Perhaps his greatest contributions to society were generated by his unerring sense of justice and the fact that he cared about the condition of his fellow man."

Failing health caused Boulware to retire in September 1982 from his long and outstanding career. Honors came from the American Bar Association, the National Bar Association, the Omega Psi Phi fraternity, and the NAACP. In a time of racial segregation and discrimination, Harold R. Boulware was a leader in the quest for human rights. He armed himself with the academic and personal tools essential to lead not only African-Americans, but all citizens to a higher plane of understanding and brotherhood. The Honorable Harold R. Boulware, Sr. died on January 27, 1983.

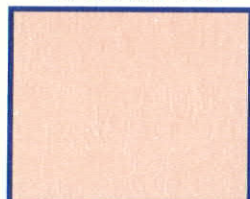


# November 1993

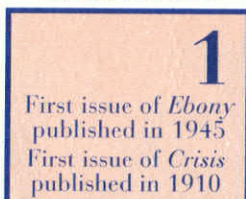


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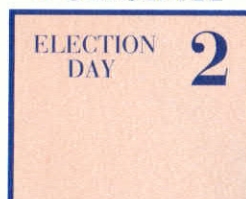
SUNDAY



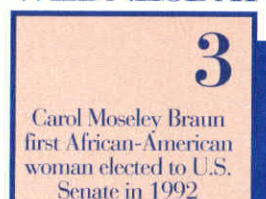
MONDAY



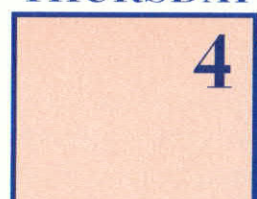
TUESDAY



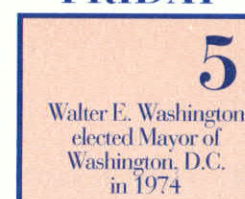
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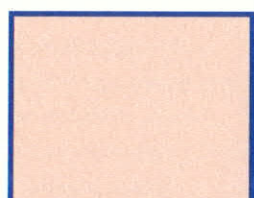
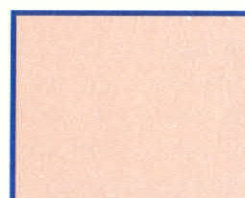
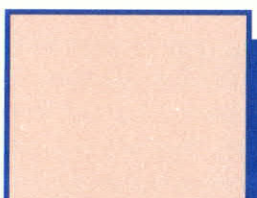
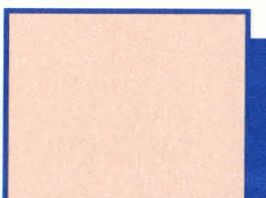
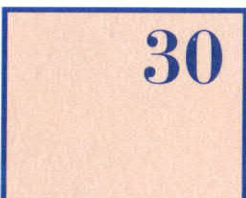
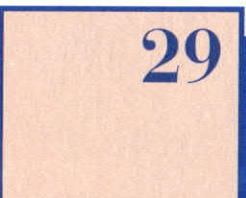
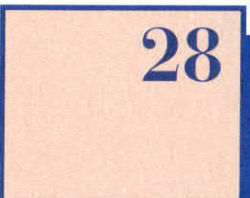
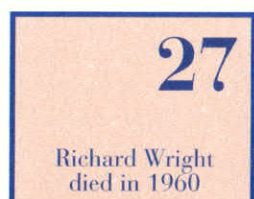
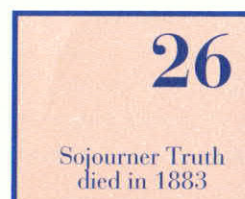
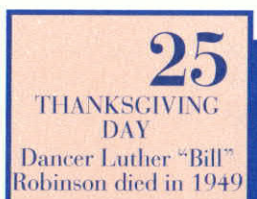
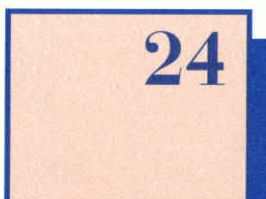
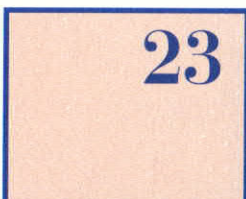
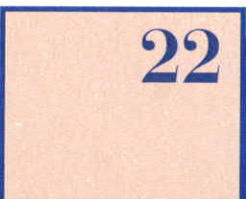
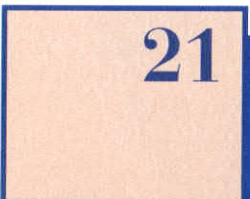
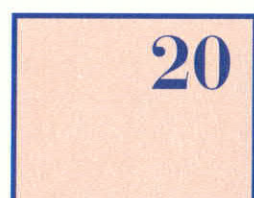
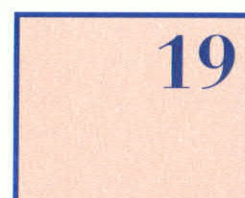
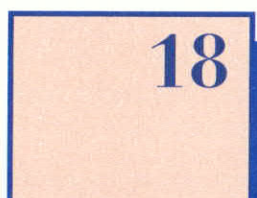
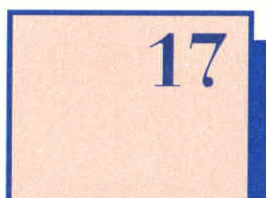
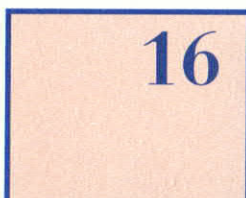
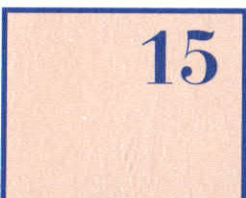
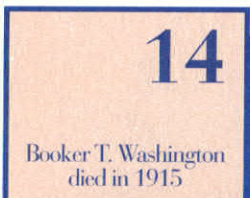
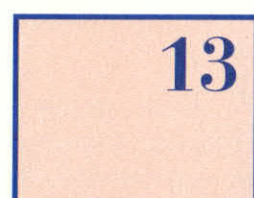
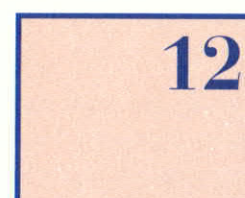
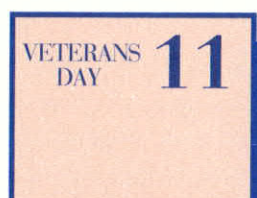
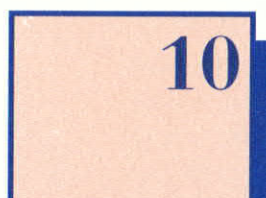
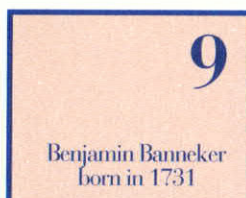
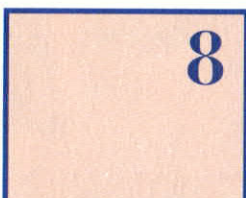
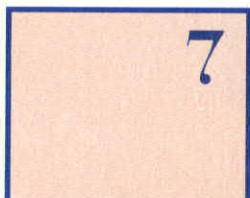
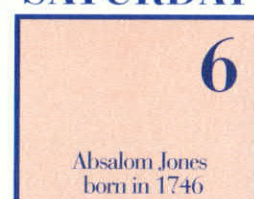
THURSDAY



FRIDAY



SATURDAY







**Lila Mae Brock**  
Community Leader

Lila Mae Brock has dedicated her life to the upward mobility of other people. Her efforts have led to the acquisition of food, clothing, and shelter for many of the less fortunate citizens of Greenville. In 1938, a time when the United States had not yet recovered from the Great Depression, she and her husband James moved to the Southernside area of Greenville. For a while the move seemed productive. The Brocks were hardworking. She was a lunchroom operator at East North Elementary School. He had two jobs - one full-time at the Union Bleachery and the other part-time at the post office. They instilled in their children ideals of excellence and achievement.

A proposed highway through Southernside in the mid-1960s led to governmental neglect. "Why save a dying community?" was the attitude.

As the community deteriorated due to federal and city neglect, Lila Brock did not allow the unemployment, empty lots, dilapidated buildings and homeless people to lessen her resolve to make improvements. Liquor, prostitution and drugs were common on the street, but Mrs. Brock wouldn't leave the community. She began to work relentlessly for a community center, the first phase in renovating the neighborhood. After five years of struggle, her dreams were realized and the Southernside Community Center opened in February, 1982. Mrs. Brock had to work from the "bottom up" to acquire staff for the center.

The first year, she received some donations from churches to operate the center but the bulk of bills were paid with her Social Security checks. "I always had a desire to help people," she says. "I always wanted to be a foreign missionary. But I found the need was just as great five blocks from Main Street as it was in Africa."

With phase one accomplished, Mrs. Brock was successful in getting the federal government to invest in low cost housing for the area. The Southernside community received a grant from HUD to build 68 units for the elderly and handicapped. Because of Mrs. Brock's dedication, these units were named Brockwood Apartments. Moderate income housing was built with low interest loans and families moved back into an area that had appeared to be beyond hope.

Today, as the director of the Southernside Community Center, Lila Mae Brock continues to improve the standard of living. The Southernside Center operates a noon meal program which feeds 1,600 homeless people and senior citizens each month. Special programs for youth include Boy and Girl Scouts, supervised recreation programs, an education program in which young people are taken to Furman University to receive one-on-one tutoring each Monday, and a daily after-school tutoring program.

She tells students, "You can never succeed in life if you don't reach back and help somebody else. Never be selfish or self-centered." Her philosophy is, "If I can help somebody as I pass along, then my living shall not be in vain."

She has received numerous awards, including the prestigious Governor's Order of the Palmetto and the Jefferson Award.



# December 1993



**Southern Bell**  
A BELL SOUTH Company

**SUNDAY**

**MONDAY**

**TUESDAY**

**WEDNESDAY**

**THURSDAY**

**FRIDAY**

**SATURDAY**

**1**

Rosa Parks refused to give up her seat on a public bus in 1955

**2**

**3**

First issue of *North Star* newspaper published in 1847

**4**

American Anti-Slavery Society organized in 1833

**5**

**6**

**7**

**8**

HANUKKAH

**9**

**10**

**11**

**12**

Joseph H. Rainey (S.C.) first black elected to Congress in 1870

**13**

**14**

**15**

Banker Maggie Lena Walker died in 1934

**16**

**17**

**18**

PUSH founded in 1971  
13th Amendment ratified in 1865

**19**

Carter G. Woodson born in 1875

**20**

**21**

**22**

**23**

**24**

**25**

CHRISTMAS DAY

Boxing Day (Canada) **26**

**27**

**28**

**29**

**30**

**31**